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REPORT NO. CS -311/07322-69

DATE DISTR. 14 August 1969

COUNTRY : Laos

DOI : Mid-June 1969

SUBJECT : Pathet Lao and Leftist Neutralist  
Organization, Prisons, and  
Conditions in the P'anha Sum P'u  
Area of Phong Saly Province

ACQ : Laos, Vientiane (7 and 22 July 69)

SOURCE :

Summary. Both the leftist Neutralist forces of General Khamouane Boupha and the Pathet Lao controlled areas of Phong Saly Province in mid-June 1969. Leftist Neutralist province chief was Major La; the Pathet Lao province chief was KhamSouk. The Khamouane Boupha forces' areas included the seven cantons in the P'anha Sum P'u area. Prisons were in P'anha Sum P'u and Phong Saly. The Pathet Lao failed in an attempt to gain control of two P'anha Sum P'u cantons. End of Summary.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 20 AUG 1979

1. As of mid-June 1969, Major La was the province chief of areas of Phong Saly Province which were under the control of the leftist Patriotic Neutralist Forces of General Khamouane Boupha. La's headquarters was at Phong Saly Town (TK 0102). His deputy was Chanphan. The province chief of the Pathet Lao (PL) controlled area of Phong Saly was KhamSouk, who had his headquarters at Nam Nga/Na Song (TG 6443). The two forces had a liaison office in Phong Saly Town to coordinate joint PL/leftist Neutralist operations. The liaison officers were PL Major Vanthong and leftist Neutralist Major Lien. Lien's deputy was Second Lieutenant Khamla, who had received six months of military training in China in 1965. Khamla was also the commander of the 68th Khamouane Battalion. Captain Pao was General Khamouane Boupha's secretary.

(classification)				(dissem controls)				(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)	
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Pao had received six months of political training in China in 1965. HU Chih Fung (phonetic) an ethnic Haw, was the leftist Neutralist official responsible for trade with North Vietnam and China and had his headquarters in Phong Saly Town.

2. [REDACTED] Comment: Enemy holdings confirm Major (Ba) La as the Phong Saly province chief for the leftist Neutralist forces and Khamouk as the PL province chief of Phong Saly. Listings also confirm Junior Lieutenant Khamla as the commander of a company of Khamouane Boupha troops at TJ 1864 and Captain Pao as a deputy to General Khamouane as of late 1968.

3. The district chief of P'anha Sum P'u (TJ 0674) and president of the district council was Chang Seu. He received training in China in 1965. The deputy district chief was Chung Yia. Both Chang Seu and Chung Yia have served in their present capacities for approximately two years. There were seven cantons in the district of P'anha Sum P'u, all of which were under leftist Neutralist control. The following list includes the chiefs and the names of their cantons:

<u>Canton</u>	<u>Chief</u>
P'anha Sum P'u	Ah My, ethnic Haw
Ee Pa Chi (TJ 0671)	Yah Tu, ethnic Akha
Eu Pa (TJ 0864)	Sop Yeu, ethnic Akha
Lo Ly La Sa (TJ 1555)	Sa Poh, ethnic Akha
Oh Ma (TJ 1384)	Ka Po, ethnic Akha
Lao Pa (TJ 1273)	Ba Keo, ethnic Pu Noi
Os Sen Ee (TJ 0479)	not known

[REDACTED] Comment: Chang Seu and Chung Yia are confirmed as district leader and deputy respectively of P'anha Sum P'u. P'anha Sum P'u, Lo Ly La Sa, Eu Pa, Oh Ma, Muang Chi (Ee Pa Chi), and Kao Sa were previously reported as cantons in this district. See CS-311/05614-69 and CS-311/04127-69.)

4. Two North Vietnamese advisors who used the Lao names of (Thao) Nga and Ah My were assigned to the P'anha Sum P'u headquarters. Nga was approximately 40 years old and worked closely with Chang Seu on district administrative matters. Ah My worked with Khamla on military matters.

5. A prison in P'anha Sum P'u (TJ 0674) was a pit which could hold 10 people and which was covered with a thatch roof. As of late June there were six prisoners at this location. Another prison, formerly used by the French, was in Phong Saly Town. It consisted of a brick building with tin roofing. The building was divided into three sections each about eight by 10 meters. The first section was for persons being held for minor offenses, the second was for prisoners being held for serious offenses, and the third section held people awaiting execution. Two or three guards were always on duty. As of late June there were about 100 political prisoners and prisoners of war at this location. There were no Americans at either prison. *SEN MAY SITE*  
Comment: Listings confirm a PL prison in Phong Saly Town which accommodates 400 to 500 persons.)

6. In an attempt to gain control of the people in Khamouane Bouphe controlled area of P'anha Sum P'u, the PL attempted to establish a young men's and a young women's association in the cantons of Eu Pa and Lo Ly La Sa. However, villagers in the area did not support the efforts which subsequently failed.

7. Each family in the area was required to give the PL and leftist Neutralist authorities a minimum of 15 kalongs of rice a year. (Comment: One kalong equals 16 kilograms.) The actual amount of rice levied depended on the quality and amount of harvest. People in the area were taxed at the rate of five PL kip per person, and 300 PL kip for each family head per year. (Comment: Five hundred Lao Government kip equals U.S. \$1.00.) The money was used to buy goods and clothing that was sold at reduced rates in local cooperative stores. One cooperative store was at P'anha Sum P'u and consisted of three rooms, each of which was about six by eight meters. The first room was reserved for money changers. They exchanged government kip for PL kip on a one-to-one basis but would not give out government kip in return for PL kip. The second room held rice, and the third room contained a variety of goods, most of which came from China.

8. Field Dissem: State Army Air USAID USIS USMACV  
7th Air Force CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF [REDACTED]